

THE
RESIGNERS
VINDICATED: 6
OR, THE
DEFECTION
RE-CONSIDER'D.

IN WHICH
The DESIGNS of All PARTIES
ARE SET
In a *TRUE LIGHT*.

By a GENTLEMAN.

Tros, Tyriusve fuat, nullo discrimine habeo.
VIRGIL.

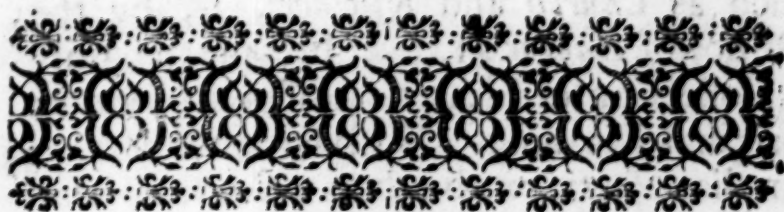
*Separate thy self from thine Enemies, and
take heed of thy Friends.*

ECCLUS. c. vi. v. 13.

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THE
RESIGNERS
VINDICATED.

THE Author of the *Defection Consider'd*, professes to write merely with a View of serving his Country; a Principle which is a sure Snare for the good Opinion of his Reader, and which is always in the Front of every Book, from the *Scribler of Honour*, down to the *Weekly Journalist*. If we will believe our Political *News-mongers*, they are all *Cato's*; their Country, their beloved Country, is the sole Object of their Concern, and were not that in Danger, not a *Goose-quill* should stir in their Hands; no, they would be as idle as the rest of their Neighbours.

The Word *Country*, like a great many others, such as *Church* and *Kingdom*, is, by the Bishop of *Bangor's* Leave, become to signify a Collection of Ideas very different from its original Meaning. With some Writers, it implies *Party*, with others *private Opinion*, and with most *Interest*; and perhaps in time may signify some *other Country*. When this good innocent Word has been toss'd backwards and forwards a little longer, some new Reformer of Language may arise, to reduce it to its primitive Signification: 'till when, let every one use it as it serves his Turn; be it the common *Motto* of *Papist* and *Fanatick*, *Whig* and *Jacobite*, *Churchman* and *Sectarist*. For my own Part, when I make use of it, I design by it the *real Interest* of Great-Britain, and desire so to be understood. Before I examine the *Defection*, I have another Favour to beg of the Reader, That in the Course of my Remarks, he would consider what I advance only in Opposition to this Author's Mistakes, and not extend them to any other Person, whether *Little* or *Great*, or suppose me charging a *Minister of State*, when in all Probability, I am at War with a *Presbyterian Parson*, or a *profess'd Deist*.

To do the *Author* of the *Defection* Justice, I agree, that he writes with a great deal of *Freedom* of the Behaviour of certain Persons, and in Imitation of a *Freedom* us'd
in

in a *certain House*, when a Dissention among the Great Ones first began. I know not who gave him, or how he assum'd the Liberty of dealing out Characters just as he pleases, and making *Apostate Angels* and *Almighty God*, proper Comparisons for a disgrac'd and standing Minister. When such fulsome Flattery, as well as base Malice, can proceed from the same Mouth, 'tis easie to guess with what the Writer was sweetned, and that the *Love of his Country* was not the main Motive of his turning Pamphleteer.

'Tis very unhappy for a Man to begin with a Blunder; especially as it happens here, when that Blunder is a Contradiction of all he has writ: He professes in the first Page, that he will not *detract from the former Merit of certain Persons*, and yet the whole Design of his Book is to prove, that there was not such a Thing as any former Merit in them: or, in other Words, while at the Head of the *Whigs* they were carrying on all the important Business of the Nation, and appear'd most active in strengthening the Hands of the Government, they at the same time kept a secret Correspondence with its Enemies, and clogg'd it as much one way, as they help'd it another. Now if this Writer's Assertion be true, I would fain ask him, *Where was this former Merit he mentions?* Suppose them true orthodox

thodox *Whigs*, and the Merit is granted : but while he makes them Hypocrites even in that, how absurd and ridiculous is it to talk of former Merit, unless he allows (for I have some Scripture too) *that 'tis lawful to do Evil, that Good may come of it.*

This Author complains very heavily in his *Introduction*, of dividing the *Whigs* by this *New Separation*, and tells us strange Stories of what a Life and Spirit such a Conduct gives to the Friends of the *Pretender*. This is saying just nothing at all to the present Purpose, since all Divisions whatsoever have a natural Tendency to spirit up our Enemies. He should, instead of this, have told us, *what caus'd the Division*, and, of consequence, where to lay the Blame ; about which I find a profound Silence. Indeed, if you'll take such general Words as *Covetousness, Ambition, Treachery*, for substantial Reasons, without any manner of Proof, you'll find them scatter'd with great Freedom thro' his whole Book. But this is all Cant and Amusement ; Words that convey terrible Ideas, to be apply'd according to the Whim of the Reader, and signify just as much as a strong Imagination and a hearty Prejudice, can make them. These Flowers therefore of Political Wit, I return to him, as fitter for the Use of the *Pulpit*, than to appear in a Piece that offers at Reasoning from Facts which all the World are Judges of.

We

We are now got over the *Text*, and are come to the *DIVISION*, which reaches no farther than *Thirdly*, but according to the Length of the Preachment, might have been cut and subdivided into Twenty more, without any Injury to the Sense. The first is, *To what Extremity Divisions are apt to carry People*. Here we are hurried to *Jerusalem*, thence to *Constantinople*, thence to *London*, and end our Journey in a Text of the Gospel, with a Hint or two by the way of a *Scaffold* and *Tower-Hill*. I never read a Piece of such unmeaning, unpointed Tale-telling in my Life, and can't imagine for what it was introduced, but to shew the Fragments of the Writer's Learning. If the Case of the Duke of *Northumberland* can bear any Parallel, I desire him to apply his *Insolence*, *Covetousness*, and *Ambition* in the right place: I am sure, He has a less Title to it, who attempts to shine but in *One Capacity*, than They who would make us believe they have a Genius for *half a dozen different Employments*. He goes on in the same religious Strain upon the common Topick of Dissention, and if it was intended for a *Sermon*, the Thing might do with a little Application to the Consciences of the Readers.

I am obliged to him for a Discovery in the 8th Page, that the *Party of Honest Men* will never be large. I think every English-
man

man has as just an Exception to this fau-
 confined Maxim, as the Country-man had
 to *Aristides*, for appropriating to himself the
 Name of *Just*. There are it seems a few
select Spirits (of which doubtless this Gen-
 tleman is one) who are for setting up a pri-
 vate Bank of *Honesty*, in which none are to
 be Sharers but themselves. One would
 imagine there was something like *Magick*
 in *Places* and *Preferments*; a Man no
 sooner steps into them, but he has all the
 Perfections of a *little Divinity*; and he is
 no sooner out, but the Charm is undone,
 and he becomes the most disagreeable and
infamous of Mankind.

While Mr. W——le was at the Head of
 the T——ry, the Encomiums of some
 Men run so high upon his Administration,
 that the *Cecils*, *Godolphins*, and *Halifaxes*
 were thought little in respect of his superior
 Merit: The *Whigs* were so charm'd with
 him, that hardly any thing was conducted
 without consulting him as an Oracle. His
 admirable Address in the Affairs of the
 House, his masterly Eloquence, and ner-
 vous Reasoning, were the Subjects of all
 Conversation. Now these very Persons
 think his Oratory as *calm* and *lifeless*, as
 a certain great Man's Prayers; his Wit and
 his Argument have lost all their Force, and
 even common Sense left him, the minute
 he left his Places. Thus we see, that Sense
 and

and Integrity are merely *Topical*, and a Man must act within the Compass of a prescribed Circle, or he runs a Risque of forfeiting his Understanding or his Morals. The Author spends a great many Pages to make Mr. *W——le's* Resignation *unaccountable*, and still more so, that he should carry a Weight with him, and have Influence enough, not to quit without a Number of Followers. This is all a *feigned Ignorance*; he knows much better, if his Pen were not restrained from telling Truth. Is it miraculous, that a Gentleman of a fine Understanding, long versed in Affairs of the first Consequence, should have formed agreeable Friendships among Men of the best Sense, who from a near Observation of the Justness of his Conduct, might easily be induced to prefer his Schemes to any other Politician's? How this can be called a *criminal Conspiracy*, I cannot understand, unless all *Resignation* implies *Guilt*, in the same manner as he makes all *Continuance in Place* to imply *Merit*. An *Honest* Man may be dissatisfy'd; he may think it improper to act in particular Conjunctions, without incurring the Censure of any body. And who can doubt, but that he has good Reasons, as the World goes, when he sacrifices his *Interest* to his *Opinion*? If such *immense Riches* were to be got by a certain Post, as this Author would make us believe,

the Forsaker of that Prospect, heightens his Character, by leaving it, when it stands in Competition with *Something* that is dearer to Him, than any Worldly Interest. It is unjust and uncharitable, to attribute an Action of such Consequence to *Pet, Whim, Humour, and Passion* ; and he knows little of the World, who imagines these carry such a Sway with Men of a sedate Temper, and it shews, the Writer was put to poor shifts, when he was forced to read us such *false Ethicks* for a Reason.

But because a late T——r, in his Desertion of his former Friends, was not able to draw any after him, therefore this Gentleman thinks it reasonable the late *Resigners* should have observed the same Rule. Is he now writing a Satyr, or a Panegyrick ? Is it to the Honour, or the Disgrace of that worthy Person, for his Enemies to talk at this rate ? The Characters of those Gentlemen are so very clear from all Objections, that to mention them, is a sufficient Praise, and still adds to the Weight of Mr. W——le's Reputation, whom they chose to follow.

Foreigners and Strangers (who are un-luckily here tack'd together) are *amaz'd*, he says, at these Incidents ; and so they would at any Change or Defection among those who had formerly agreed together as Friends and Brethren. But let their A-
maze-

mazement continue, 'till the *famous Two* are pleased to publish their Reasons in *High-Dutch* for their Satisfaction.

The next Accusation is entring into a *new Alliance*, which is in plain *English*, no more than being so honest, or so dis-interested, as not to run every Length of a *Party*. For this Reason he is to be pictur'd with a *Halter about his Neck*, and accounted the most *infamous of Mankind*: And here he comes in again with his new Standard of *Political Merit*, tagg'd with a Sentence of Morality: "Virtue was low enough before in all Parties; but after this, what will the World say of the *greatest Pretenders* to it?" What *Virtue* does he mean? That of *Juvenal*?

—————*Cum de Virtute locuti
Clunem agitant,*

Well, we are now come to the Definitions of the *Two Grand Parties in the Nation*, which I suppose are *Whig* and *Tory*; and because they are New, and deserve a Comment, I have set them down at length.

" One Party, by their Principles, are for
" a *Limited Monarchy* in the House of *Ha-*
" *nover*; for the *Church*, and *Regal Supre-*
" *macy*, as by Law establish'd; for *Tol-*
" *erating the Protestant Dissenters* at Home,
B 2 " and

“ and freeing them from those Hardships
 “ they were lately put under, for their
 “ Zeal to the *Protestant Religion*, and the
 “ *Protestant Succession*; and for treating
 “ those Abroad, as becomes the Head of the
 “ common *Protestant Interest*; for encou-
 “ raging *Trade, Manufacture, Industry*, and
 “ every Thing that tends to the Publick
 “ Good. ”

This is a very comprehensive Definition; and the *Tories* have a good Right to Two Thirds of it at least, viz, To a *Limited Monarchy in the House of Hanover*; the *Church*; the *Royal Supremacy*; the *Toleration of Protestant Dissenters*; the Favour to those Abroad; and as for the latter Part, Religion is not much concerned in *Trade*; unless the *richer People* grow, on course they are the more religious. Those extensive Words, *Every Thing that tends to the publick Good*, both *Parties* certainly pretend a Right to them; and they do not differ in the *End*, but the *Means* of obtaining that publick Good.

First, As to a *Limited Monarchy in the House of Hanover*; Can this Writer be ignorant, that even in the worst Days of a late Reign, there were *Hanover Tories* in abundance? and that very *Distinction* was invented by a celebrated *Whig Writer*. As to the *Church est. blis'd, Regal Supremacy,*
 2nd

and *Toleration*, there is not one *Tory* in a hundred against either of them ; and the *Tories* have writ as much for the Two first as the *Whigs*.

The Letters that passed between the *Pastors* of *Geneva*, and the University of *Oxford*, shew the mutual good Opinion they had of each other ; and I believe, the other University may be answer'd for : sure I am, that *Foreign Protestants* are ever treated there in the most handsome manner, and the utmost Marks of Kindness and Civility.

It is granted, that many *Tories*, and *Whigs* too, are not for repealing certain Laws to favour the Dissenters ; they think it against all rational and religious *Politicks*, and are too tender of the Constitution, to make a Breach by which it may suffer. They can find no Instance of such a Conduct in any well-regulated Community, and think there is a wide Difference between taking off *Penal Laws*, and enacting *rewarding, encouraging Ones in their stead* : Of the Consequences of these Things they are afraid, and perhaps justly.

Now let us look on the *Tories*, as defined by this Author.

“ The other *Party* being by their Principles for *Absolute Power in the Popish Line*, are of course Enemies to *Liberty*,
 “ *Pro-*

“ *Property*, and the *Protestant Religion*; are
 “ for a strict Union with the most bigotted
 “ *Papists*; for setting up a *Papal Independ-*
 “ *dency* in their own Clergy; for confoun-
 “ ding the *Reform’d* Abroad as well as at
 “ Home; and for discouraging, by their
 “ Persecuting, and other pernicious Ma-
 “ xims, all *Trade*, *Manufacture*, *Industry*,
 “ and every Thing that’s for the Publick
 “ Good.”

This is a fine Jumble of Inconsistencies,
 a Picture much like that in *Horace*, a *Wo-*
man’s Neck, a *Horse’s Head*, a *Bird’s Fea-*
thers, and a *Fish’s Tail*. He might as well
 have said, they were a Parcel of *Fools*,
Blockheads, *Tyrants*, *Slaves*, *Papists*, *Pro-*
testants, *Sots*, and *Hottentots*. First, *Abs-*
olute Power in the Popish Line, all the *Ha-*
nover Tories, nay, every body except *Papists*
 (and not all them) are excluded from this
 Part of the Definition. *Papal Independency*
 reaches only the *Nonjurors*. Confusion of
 the *Reformed*, is as much as to say, *Confusion*
of themselves, and is direct Contradiction
 and Nonsense. *Persecution of Trade*, is as
 new in the Phrase, as the Thing, and all
 it can mean, is preferring the *Landed Inte-*
rest, or *Taxing Money* in Proportion to
 Land: And thus vanishes this terrible De-
 finition of *Toryism*.

I can-

I cannot imagine for what Reason this Author has given so black a Character of a great Number of his Fellow-Subjects; no Scheme of Politicks being sufficient to justify or excuse such a flagrant Abuse. After this Reduction, the List of *Honest Men*, whom he leaves *standing*, will be much fewer, than he thinks they are. If, as he has more than once asserted, *Parties* are much upon an Equality, it was highly imprudent in him, to provoke one of them, by loading its Followers with so vile a Heap of Scandal. The Truth is, a *Few* were to be complimented at the Expence of common Reason and Modesty.

It is not to be wonder'd at, after this Treatment, that he charges one *Party*, without Exception, with *Lying*, *Perjury*, and *embroiling the Nation in a Civil War*: Whereas, had he follow'd Truth with the least Regard, or been led by apparent Matter of Fact, and the Evidences of the Government it self, he could not have been guilty of so notorious a Falshood. For, do not the *Royal Proclamations* at that Season, lay the Blame on the *Papists*, and the poor seduced Populace? Does not the *Speaker's Speech* fix the *Rebellion* upon the *lowest* and most ignorant of the People? How comes it about then, that this Man, wiser than his Governors, is pleased to spread the Scandal wider than They thought it extended?

ded? Is it of Service to the present Government, to magnify the Number of its Enemies, and by affixing *Guilt* where *it was not*, to endeavour to make *it be*, where it never was intended? You may call a Man Rogue so long, that the Indignity of the Accusation may at last make him one. It is not to be supposed, he has any Commis- sion for this Insolence; and if he has none, he deserves to be punished, as attempting to alienate the Minds of well-affected Sub- jects.

If there was no Proof of that general Disloyalty at that Time he mentions, he is trying in the next place, to prove, That there was before, by a stale Repetition of Facts partly True, and partly False. I take this Opportunity of telling him, That I shall never disagree with him, where Truth is follow'd; but I shall not take *Secret Hi- story*, and invidious Reflections, for Matter of Fact.

It is readily owned, that the studious propagating the Doctrine of *Hereditary Right* in the late *Reign*, was an absurd Error in the *High-Church Clergy*, and might have prov'd of fatal Consequence to the *Succession*, had not such Patriots as Mr. *W——le* and his Friends, opposed it with the utmost of their Power and Arguments. But I cannot go so far with him, as to believe, that *King James's Tolerating Dissenters*, and the *Church-*

Church-mens seeing they could not govern, was the Reason of their being against that Prince. They expressed their Fears and their Resentments too, before that Time : They were as much in Pain for their *Religion* and *Liberties*, from the beginning, as the best *Whigs*, and had not learnt to *flatter* and *cajole*, as the *Dissenters* did, when All was at Stake. They knew well, that his Compliment to the *Dissenters* was only to make them instrumental to his projected Ruin of the *Church*, in Conjunction with the *Papists*, and employ *Two Hands* instead of *One*, to pull it down. This therefore, is a base and invidious Turn upon an *Action* done visibly in the Face of the World, and of which there are Thousands of living Witnesses.

But let us suppose it was, that the *Church* should not govern ; who can we think was to govern ? The *Papists* undoubtedly. Is this for an Example in our Days ? If so, the *Papists* are out of the Question, and if the *Church-men* must not rule, who must ? Let our Author answer this Question :—'till when, I can't but think, his mean Courtship of the *Dissenters*, a sure Argument of his being excluded from one of his own Marks of a *Whig*, a Reverence for the *establish'd Church*.

I believe with him, from the *Report of the Secret Committee*, and the *Short History*
C of

of the Parliament, that there was a Design for bringing in the Pretender; but whom are we obliged to, for watching the Motions of these Conspirators, for detecting and exposing them in the Teeth of Danger, and the Insolence of Power? Even to that very Person, who is so liberally abused by this Pamphleteer. It has been said by both Parties a hundred times over, That the Protestant Succession owes more to Mr. W—le, than to any private Man in Great Britain. I say not this to lessen the Zeal of others; but to let Their own Words reproach them, who have now treated him as the last of Mankind. They must be but ill-read in Human Nature, who can encourage such unworthy Usage of One whose former Merit they acknowledge; such Liberties frequently returning in a double Proportion on the Heads of the Revilers. Lipsius has a fine Observation on this Occasion:

“ *Qui libellos famosos in lapsam dignitatem*
 “ *edunt sibi metipsis supplicia parunt; multa*
 “ *quoniam necesse est esse ficta, multa in pejus*
 “ *detorta, plurima quæ ad rem erant oblita:*
 “ *Occasio inde læso data est contumeliam for-*
 “ *titer repellendi, & etiam quæ vera sunt ex*
 “ *fictorum refutatione minuendi: quid quod*
 “ *idem acrius ledentis vitia intuetur, unde-*
 “ *quæq; opprobria retorquenda colligit, & repli-*
 “ *caturus cautionem accusationis vi commiscet.*”

i. e. He who publishes Libels on Greatness
 out

out of Favour, only prepares a Rod for himself; since many Things must be invented, many have a wrong Turn given them, and many more that were to the purpose, forgotten. The Injur'd has from hence an Opportunity of defending himself with a better Grace, and diminishing the Credit of *what is true*, by the Refutation of *what is false*: Besides that, he naturally makes a keener Scrutiny into the Crimes of his Adversary, and draws Supplies of Scandal from all Quarters, to retort upon him, and in his Reply mixes Caution with the Force of his Accusation.

I desire the Writer of the *Defection* would observe this Lesson: He may wish to have known it before now, if I am not mistaken. *Parcius ista viris*——. This scurvy Insolence is an exact Copy of the Method the furious *Tories* took in abusing a *Great General*, when they had worm'd him out of the Royal Favour: They follow'd their Blow with such sharp Invectives, that it seemed as if they were resolved, no Man in *England* should retain a good Opinion of him. Their Invention was upon the Rack, and daily confessed some terrible Secrets to render him odious to the People; without which, they knew, their Schemes would be precarious, and their Power of a short Duration.

In Imitation of these scandalous Politicks, our Author is trying to torture some blind and disjointed Expressions in Count Gyllenborg's Letters, to give Judgment against Mr. W——le. He very well knew, that to offer at a direct Proof of any thing criminal in this Case, was vain and ridiculous; and so he bethought himself of an Artifice to amuse the Reader, and draw him in to make the Construction of Guilt. If it were not to serve such a disingenuous Purpose, I would fain know, why the Matter is hinted in *Page the 17th*, then dropt for 23 Pages together, and rises again, by way of *Hypothetical Calumny*, in the 41st Page? This is ever the Way of an artful Writer, who industriously avoids Facts and Arguments, and hides his Sting in the vile Convert of *Inuendo's*, and remote Insinuations.

Because I believe an Examination of this Affair, will not only expose this Writer, but serve to brighten Mr. W——le's Character, I resolve to search it to the Bottom; and to that Intent, I shall place those Two notable Passages together, with my own Remarks upon them.

The first is introduced by the *Division among the Whigs*: “ It continues certain, “ *says he*, that the Misunderstanding among “ those of the prevailing Party, increases “ mightily; and it may be attended with
“ extra-

“ extraordinary Consequences in the ap-
 “ proaching Sessions of Parliament, Mr.
 “ *Walpole's* Reply is remarkable ——— If it
 “ be not the Effect of the present Discon-
 “ tent, and that the Court will find Expe-
 “ dients to regain these People, I don't
 “ know whether the Court will even ven-
 “ ture to bring that Matter upon the Stage.
That he had a different Opinion of the present
Ministry, is plain from his Saying, “ They
 “ will prevail upon the mercenary Parlia-
 “ ment to take vigorous Resolutions ———
 “ The *English* Ministers, who are all fu-
 “ rious Persons, don't mince the Matter
 “ ——— We must make Use of this Op-
 “ portunity to enter into Measures against
 “ People, who, certainly, will not do
 “ Things by halves; we must ruin them,
 “ or be undone ourselves.”

The next Passage is in the 41st Page,
People were surpriz'd to find so little Regard
paid to the Petitions of the Merchants, com-
plaining of the Interruption of their Trade in
the Baltick, and the taking such Numbers of
their Ships by the Swedes, and that even when
we had a Royal Navy in the Sound, they were
permitted, with Impunity, to act the Pirates;
but Gyllenborg's Letters help to explain this
Mystery; where we find that the Ships taken
from us, were to serve for Transports to their
Army. Had not this hellish Conspiracy been sea-
sonably discovered, what Sums might not the
 Posts

Posts a certain Gentleman enjoy'd, have gain'd him by this Invasion ; since no Expence would have been thought too great, to have quickly got rid of these barbarous Ravagers.

Here we must first consider what is meant by that blind Expression to *regain these People*, which may either mean the *Fugitive Lords*, or some *Home Tories*. In this Mr. W——le declares he is uncertain what the Court would do, and adds what the present Writer thought fit to leave out, but I shall not be satisfied with that, which last Words explain the Mystery, and amount to this, That he judg'd it an improper Time to make any Overture of that kind, and if propos'd, resolv'd to be against it. I cannot see by what Propriety of Expression it can relate to the making a Port at Harbourg, but if it does, the Matter is of no Consequence, and only points out Mr. W——le's private Judgment in that Affair. Again, we ought to observe, that Gyllenborg speaks this only by *Hearsay*, *My Friend has told me*, are his very Words, and when he is pressed by Baron Gortz, for a Reason of his interpreting this Saying in Favour of Sweden, he gives him no Satisfaction, and says, he *does not know whether it came from his Heart* *. If this Wrster had

* Gyllenborg's Letters, p. 22, 26, 27. p. 24. p. 36.

a Mind to be understood, he would have acted more ingenuously than to have tacked so many Surmises together, in Order to muster up a base Accusation.

He says, it appears by these *Letters* that he had a different Opinion of some *other People*, which I cannot perceive, since I find my L—d T——nd, and the B——on B——r, often joined together, as Intimates in their Sentiments; and I dare say that even this Scribler has not the Face to imagine the *latter* ever acted against his Master's Interest. I cannot think it any Compliment, though it comes from the Mouth of an Enemy, to be stiled *Furious Persons*, for that relates to a general Method of acting, as well as to the present Particular, and is certainly no requisite Qualification in a Man of Business.

The latter Part of the Quotation insinuates a *certain Person's* Willingness to permit an Invasion, for the making an Advantage of it, by the *Post* he then enjoy'd. I say nothing of the Beginning of this Paragraph, because it relates entirely to the Commissioners of the *Admiralty*, who, I suppose, will not fail to thank him for his Kindness. He may well call the projected Invasion a *Hellish Conspiracy*, and I am sure his own Insinuation is of the same Complexion. For is it in the least probable that any Man would hazard, not only his own Life and
Fortune,

Fortune, but the Fate of a Nation, for the doubtful and remote View of getting a paltry Sum of Money? If, as our Author affirms, a certain Gentleman had *gain'd incredible Sums for himself, vast profitable Employments for his Children, Relations, and Friends*, it is a pretty strong Argument that would be the last Person in the World to risque it all upon the trivial Foundation of adding a little more to his Fortune. Nothing less than direct Madness, which his Enemies, I believe, will exempt him from, could put any one on such an unaccountable Conduct. This Writer is the first that ever charg'd that Gentleman with *Avarice*, and it is well known the former *private Inconveniencies of his Affairs*, which he insultingly mentions, were entirely owing to his Zeal in the Service of the *Protestant Succession*.

It signifies nothing with some People to have continued in one uniform Course of acting Fifteen or Twenty Years together; to have laboured one Point with all the Thought, Industry, and Expence, that a Man of Honour and Figure is capable of; if he will not even after the Success of his Actions, give up himself to be led and managed by a Cabal. No, then he grows guilty of the blackest Crimes, and no Colours are strong enough to paint him, in the civil Terms of our Author, as a *Monster of Ingratitude*.

Ingratitude. It is of no moment to have stood the Shock of Party-Rage, to have bearded Faction, and sham'd Oppression into Applause, if an Honest Man had rather go about, than step over the last *Stumbling-block* artfully placed in his way.

But to proceed : Since the Letters of Count *Gyllenborg* are made so much use of in this Pamphlet, and serve to open so many *Mysteries*, I would try, whether they will not explain a *Mystery* for me too. In the same Letter which is before quoted, I meet with this notable Paragraph : (p. 27.) “ I beg your Excellency will send me as soon as may be, all that you shall be able to pick up in relation to the Treaty concluded between *Hanover* and our Enemies, by which the *Assistance of an English Force* is stipulated to Them. ”

Upon a Supposition that such a Treaty was made, I put a *Quære*, Whether the *Act of Settlement* is infringed by it, or no ? The *Act* says, “ That in case the Crown and Imperial Dignity of this Realm, shall hereafter come to any Person not being a Native of this Kingdom of *England*, this Nation be not obliged to engage in any War for the Defence of any Dominions or Territories which do not belong to the

D

“ Crown

“ Crown of *England*, without the Consent
 “ of Parliament.” To which I add (be-
 cause I will say nothing my self on so nice a
 Point) by way of Commentary, the Rea-
 sons that the Author of *The History of that*
Session of Parliament, gives for inserting
 that Article.

“ Tho’ we have been so quiet and undi-
 “ sturb’d at Home, we have not been so
 “ happy in the Maintenance of our Posses-
 “ sions Abroad ; to maintain which, the
 “ Sword was in a manner constantly drawn
 “ for near Four Hundred Years ; ’till at
 “ last we were stript of all by those whom
 “ we vanquish’d almost as often as we
 “ fought ; and lost *Normandy*, *Aquitain*,
 “ and *Guienne*, to Enemies whom we had
 “ conquer’d more than once, and reduced
 “ to the Condition of a Province. Nor are
 “ we perhaps, to esteem our selves the wea-
 “ ker for that Loss. For tho’ those Pro-
 “ vinces were rich and populous, yet were
 “ they no Accession of Strength to our
 “ Crown ; but on the contrary, a conti-
 “ nual Charge, a Drain to our Treasury,
 “ and a Burying-Place to our bravest Men ;
 “ by which we gain’d nothing but an Op-
 “ portunity of shewing the Valour and
 “ Bravery of our Men. So hard it is for a
 “ Prince or State to keep Possession of a
 “ Coun-

“ Country never so little disjoyn’d from
 “ the main Dominions, unless they will
 “ constantly maintain a standing Force,
 “ superior, or at least equal, to that of any
 “ of their Neighbours.

“ The Parliament therefore had Reason,
 “ since they did apprehend, that this Na-
 “ tion might at one time or other, see on
 “ the Throne a Prince, who had foreign
 “ Dominions independent on this Crown,
 “ and far remote from us, divided not only
 “ by Seas, but by the Interpositions of the
 “ Dominions of several Princes, to provide
 “ against the Inconveniencies which they
 “ foresaw might naturally follow to *Eng-*
 “ *land* from thence, and by a timely Pre-
 “ caution, to take Care, that for the future
 “ her Blood and Treasure shall be expended
 “ only for her Defence and Service.

“ Nor is it insinuating any unkind Jea-
 “ lousy, to say, That such a King may,
 “ nay, and in some respects, must have
 “ Interests separate from those of this Na-
 “ tion whereof he is Head, and which may
 “ upon some Occasions, be contrary. His
 “ Subjects Abroad will justly claim an e-
 “ qual Share of his Princely Affection and
 “ Tendernefs. Their Occasions may per-
 “ haps call for our Assistance, when our

" Interests may require us to be Neuters ;
 " which yet their Prince could not deny
 " them, were it a Matter absolutely in his
 " Disposal. And therefore, it is but rea-
 " sonable, that his Hands should be so far
 " bound, as not to dispose of Us, and what
 " is Ours, to our own Hurt.

" Doubting is the Foundation of all Hu-
 " man Prudence ; and therefore, without
 " Disrespect or Injury to any Prince to
 " whose Lot our Crown shall hereafter fall,
 " we may suppose thus much. "

I hope the Matter of this Quotation
 will excuse the Length of it. I dare say,
 it is of more Use, than the dull Repeti-
 tion of the same Thing, so frequent in this
 Writer.

A new Accusation arises in the 18th Page
 against Mr. W——le, from a *Libel* being
 addressed to Him ; which is as shrewd a
 Proof of his Disloyalty, as if he had been
 found with *Queen ANNE's*, and no *King*
GEORGE's *Guineas* in his Pocket. There
 is no fencing against such desperate Passes
 as these : The Man must conquer, who
 pushes at such unguarded Places. If he
 would have said any thing to the Purpose,
 he should have prov'd, That Mr. W——le
 gave

gave Leave, or encourag'd the Address, or directed the writing the *Libel* : which, I am afraid, no *small Person* did His. The Cant indeed I allow his own; but the Materials, though very ill worked, in all Probability, came from his *Betters*. As the Case stands, Mr. W——le has nothing to answer for, and the Business is only, as *Cibber* calls his *Dedication* to the KING, *An Unlicens'd Boldness*.

We are told as gravely, as if the Fact were certainly true, That ever since the *Revolution* the *Tories*, to a Man, have been labouring to restore the *Abdicated Family*, and the utter *Extirpation* of the *Whigs*. I have complained before, and am now obliged to renew my Complaint, of general, unexcepting *Scandal*, which is the old Refuge of an un-arguing or designing Writer. That the *Tories* and *Whigs* have joltled one another in and out of Places and Preferments, ever since the *Revolution*, is true; and as true, that the lowest Party has always made court to the *Successor*. There was a Time when the *Whigs* themselves did not shew an extraordinary Respect to the House of *Hanover*; and I remember but one, Mr. P——n, (there might be more) who was for the Motion of bringing over one of that *Family*, for a farther Security of the

the Protestant Interest, during a late Reign. That Gentleman's Case is remarkable ; for he was one of the First who was removed from a profitable Place after the King's Arrival. Let these grateful Gentlemen ask themselves, Who were the Voters for the burning Sir R——d G——n's Letter ? an Indignity which some People would not easily forget. Here are *Particulars* for our Author ; let him make the best Use he can of them, and return me as many on the other side of the Question.

I am got no farther than the 19th Page of the *Defection*, and there is so much Matter behind, that it will hardly fall within the Compass of the Paper I design. I must therefore break off at present, with informing the Reader, that in my next Part he will meet a full Answer to the Reliques of his Scandal, with proper Remarks on the Design and Spirit of this *Pamphlet*. It will contain some Reasons for not imitating the *Conduct* of *Cromwell* at the present Juncture ; an humble Remonstrance against Abolishing what he calls *State-Holydays*, viz. The Thirtieth of *January*, and the Twenty ninth of *May*, proving, that the *Calendar* and the *Act of Uniformity*, ought, by all the Rules of Honest Politicks, to stand as they are, unalter'd, and uncorrected. There will
be

be a particular Account of the Integrity and Veracity of Mr. *Evidence T——s* *B——s*, and his Character at large, notwithstanding his boasted Alliance to a *Great and Antient Family*.

In the mean Time I shall leave this Writer's Character of the *Famous Two*, and *My own*, with the Reader, who may examine at his Leisure which comes nearest to Truth. His runs thus,

“ Men in high Stations, though they
 “ have fine and florid Parts, yet if they
 “ want solid Sense, and a good Stock of
 “ real Virtue, to enable them to bear their
 “ Grandeur with Moderation, grow giddy
 “ and insolent upon their Exaltation,
 “ and believing every Thing due to their
 “ superior Merit, form Schemes of engrossing
 “ their Royal Master, and think
 “ they are affronted, if any of their Creatures
 “ (how well soever they may deserve it) are turn'd out ; or their Prince
 “ bestows his Favour without their Leave ;
 “ and rather than suffer this, they will
 “ throw up, though in the Middle of
 “ a Session, and not scruple to embroil
 “ broil

“ broil the publick Affairs, in Order to
 “ make themselves necessary; and to force
 “ the Prince to part with those, who, He
 “ judges, best deserves his Kindness, and
 “ to employ none but them, and their
 “ Creatures; and this, they think, is not
 “ so very difficult, where the Parties are
 “ pretty equal, and they are sure of the
 “ Assistance of one of them to distress
 “ the Ministry; they then have nothing
 “ to do, but to inveigle some unwary
 “ *Whigs* to join with them, by promising,
 “ when they gain their Point, Places to
 “ those who have none, and to advance
 “ those that have.

In Answer to this Paragraph, it is my
 Opinion, That the greatest Misfortune of
 these *Two Gentlemen*, is, that they hap-
 pen'd to have a liberal Education suitable
 to their Families and Quality; that they
 claimed, by a long Descent of Illustrious
 Ancestors, the Birthright and Spirit of true
Englishmen; that by their Acquaintance
 with Antient and Modern Learning, they
 were accounted the first among the Polite
 World; and by their adhering to the true
 Principles of *Liberty*, in an Age of *Patriots*,
 courted, and admir'd, by the wisest and
 greatest

greatest of Men. It must be confess'd, That as they knew their own Talents, as well as they could distinguish those of other Men, they were never ambitious of *losing Battles*, or making *Speeches* in *Spanish*, no more than of breaking Friendships, with a View of Interest, or Increase of Power. From the Principles of their Fathers, they chose to be educated in an *Establis'd*, not *Tolerated*, *University*; where, it is highly probable, they might take an *Oath* to defend the Privileges of the *University*, and swear to the *Canons and Articles* of the *Church of England*, against all Encroachments and Diminutions whatsoever, which *Oath* (such weak *Casuits* and *Politicians* they were) to think many Years after, binding and obligatory. If they had been Masters of *less* good Sense and Learning, they would have had *less* *Conscience* and *Principle*, and if they had *less* of *those*, they would have had *more* of *something else*. In short, they were brave, wise, unadulterated *Britons*, and loved Power only for the Sake of doing Good, and when they left it, found the common Fate of honest Men pursuing their Retreat, Calumny, and Detraction. And now since one of their Enemies is so fond of *Virgil*, as to alter a

E

Verse

Verse for his Purpose, I claim the same
Liberty, and add, who shall wound your

*Sacra Suosque ILLIS commendat Troja
Penates.*

F I N I S.

Speedily will be publish'd, The
Second and Last Part of the RE-
SIGNERS vindicated, with some
Account of the AUTHORS of the
Defection, &c.